

## No. 1110.

Now, Mr. C. did not mean to say any thing in the least derogatory to the wisdom, or fairness, or integrity, or patriotism of any President of the U. States. It was not necessary, and he was utterly unwilling, without necessity, to injure the feelings of any man. We had had six Presidents who had previously been Senators. They were able and eminent men; but he wished to inquire whether any gentleman could show that their wisdom and other distinguished qualities had been so great as to be equal to the wisdom of nine other Senators? Could it be shown that their patriotism and intelligence and integrity were equal to those of forty members of the House of Representatives? If not, how did it happen that a man who, when in that Chamber, and acting with his fellow Senators, had been considered upon a par with them, was no sooner transferred to the other end of the avenue than his will became equal to that of nine Senators and forty Representatives? Now, he asked, did this happen, and wherein was it just or right? Was it not sufficient that this man, after his political apotheosis, should enjoy all the glitter and distinction and glory attached to his office? Was it not enough that he wielded so vast and formidable an amount of patronage, and thereby exerted an influence so potent and so extensive? Must there be superadded to all a legislative force equal to nine Senators and forty members of the House of Representatives?

Again: let the subject be looked at in another point of view, and that was the balance of power among the states. Now, gentlemen might reason as they pleased about what a particular President would or ought to do, but Mr. C. would answer for it that he would never forget, and



the splendour of his high station, the State from whence he came, the early associations, the friendly sympathies, the remembrance of honor, and all those other ties which bound every man, especially a public man, to the land and to the people among whom he had spent his youth and a time of the honors of his manhood. All these considerations would operate as so many powerful motives to prefer, in the distribution of benefits, his own State before all others. Looking at this in a political view, was it right, was it just, to give to one particular State, in which the President happened to have been born, an great an advantage in the general competition as must be derived from nine Senators and forty Representatives? Mr. C. said he did not mean to illustrate the remarks he had made about the influence of State partiality on the mind of a Chief Magistrate by reference to any particular; his appeal was only to the general principles of human nature. The effect, to be sure, would be greater or less, as the mind of the Chief Magistrate might happen to be constituted. There might be some men who would be induced, by a chivalric sense of honor, even to do injustice to their own State in the effort to avoid an unjust partiality; but there were other minds, all whose thoughts and aims and wishes would be circumscribed by local interests and local attachments.

Mr. C. had hitherto viewed the veto power simply in its numerical weight in the aggregate vote of the two Houses; but there was another and far more important point of view in which it ought to be considered. He contended that practically, and in effect, the veto, armed with such a qualification as now accompanied it in the Constitution, was neither more nor less than an absolute power. It was virtually an unequalled negative on the legislation of Congress. Not a solitary instance had yet occurred in which the veto once exercised had been overruled, nor was such a case likely to happen. In most questions where the veto could be exercised, there was a ready considerable difference of opinion both in the country and in Congress as to the bill which had been passed. In such circumstances, when all the personal influence, the official patronage, and the reasoning which accompanied the veto, were added to the substantial weight of the veto itself, every man acquainted with human nature would be ready to admit, that if noth ing could be said to be a vote of two-thirds in both Houses, it might as well have been made absolute at once.

But Mr. C. was unable to dwell on this part of his subject, being warned by his feelings of a want of physical ability to go at large into the subject.

He now, however, approached another view of it, to which he would ask the serious and undivided attention of the Senate. The veto power, professed to act only while the Legislature acted; there it was to terminate. Its effect was to be, to communicate legislation. The effect of Government in whose hands the Constitution placed a power so formidable, was supposed in theory to remain profoundly silent as to the passage of great measures of public policy, until they were presented to him in a finished form for his approbation and sanction. This was the theory; but Mr. C. contended that really and in practice this veto power drew after it the power of initiating laws, and in its effect must ultimately amount to conferring on the Executive the entire legislative power of the Government. With the power to initiate and the power to consummate legislation—to give vitality and vigor to every law, or to strike it dead at his pleasure—the President must ultimately become the ruler of the nation.

When members acting in their legislative capacity knew and remembered that it was in the power of one man to arrest them in their legislative career, what was the natural tendency of such a state of things? On the established principle of our nature, how was this likely to work? Would not legislators, with gradually less and less attention to that delicacy, reserve, and official deference which were ever due from one department of Government to another, come at length to consult with the Executive as to what law they might pass with the hope of his approbation? Would not this be the natural result? Independent of all those obvious and glaring considerations which went to show that it must, Mr. C. could point to numerous facts illustrative of the position; and, if he went into them, it would be not with a view to complain, but with a desire to revive former contests, or to say a word which might rudely wound the feelings of any human being. But did not gentlemen recollect how often during the administration of an eminent individual, now in private life, intimations had been given beforehand that a certain bill would be vetoed if it were passed? And did they not remember various instances in which the threat had been fulfilled? Take the experience of the last six months. Congress have passed two bills to establish a Bank of the United States; bills in all the provisions of which neither party concurred, and which would not have had the concurrence of twenty men in either House had their minds been left uninfused by the expected action of the Executive. Take as a special instance the famous 16th section of one of those bills. Mr. C. was free to declare that he did not know a solitary man among those who voted for the bill who would have voted for that section but as a measure of conciliation, and in the hope that, so modified, the bill would receive the sanction of the President. True, that expectation was not realized; the sacrifice was vainly made, but it had been made with a view to that end, and that alone. And so in regard to the second of those bills. That

bill, as he was informed, came to Congress precisely as it had left the President's hand. So anxious had Congress been to secure the approbation of the President that, although almost every thing in the bill would either have been omitted or amended by a majority, they took it as it came from the Presidential hand, and passed it, letter for letter, as they received it. Without going farther, did not this fact prove that the possession of the veto power drew after it the power of initiating laws?

Take another case in the bill now before the judiciary committee. Was there one man to be found in either House of Congress who would ever have proposed such a measure as the Exchequer Board provided in that bill? Yet, what had been the feeling? Had it not been this: Must we go home without doing something? Had not the feeling been, We are bound by the veto power, we cannot do what we would? Had not the feeling been, We must take what the Executive offers or get nothing? Yes; already the idea was becoming familiarized to the minds of freemen, to men of only the second generation after the days of the Revolution, of submitting to the dictation of the Executive, because without his assent they could do nothing. Mr. C. warned the Senate that if this veto power was not arrested, if it were not either abolished, or at least limited and circumscribed, in process of time, and that before another such period had elapsed as had intervened since the Revolution, the whole legislation of this country would come to be prepared at the White House, or in one or other of the Executive Departments, and would come down to Congress in the shape of bills for them to register and pass through the forms of legislation, just as had once been done in the ancient courts of France.

Then, to enable a nation of freemen to carry out their will, to set Congress free to speak that will, to redress the wrongs, and to supply the wants of those that sent them, Mr. C. again declared that the veto power must be modified and restrained. If not, the question which Congress would have to decide would be, not what is the proper remedy for the existing grievances of the country, not what will restore the national prosperity;—no; but what measure will be sanctioned by the Chief Magistrate.

Mr. C. said that, as he had not the bodily strength to dwell more at large on the general subject, he would now proceed to examine the objections which were urged against any further restrictions on this Executive power.

There had gotten up a notion of late years that some curb was necessary upon the power of majorities, and that without this the safety of the country must be in danger. Now, on what grounds had the principle been founded that in a free Government the majority must govern? On two grounds. The first was of an intellectual and moral character. It was right that in a great public, political partnership, the greater number should be satisfied with what was done, and that there was a greater chance of wisdom in complying with the will of the greater number. On the score of chances some must govern, and who should it be? The minority? Why? Because they possessed more wisdom? Why were they likely to possess more wisdom? The second ground was physical in its aspect: it held that the majority should be allowed to govern, because they would govern, having the physical force which would enable them to carry out their will. Now this doctrine that minorities must govern, whether with or without the veto, was advanced by gentlemen who professed and called themselves members of the Jeffersonian school. But what was the doctrine of Mr. Jefferson himself in regard to majorities, and so declared by him forty years ago? [Here Mr. C. read an extract from Jefferson's Works, in which it was broadly laid down that an absolute acquiescence in the will of majorities was necessary in a free Republican Government.]

But there were some particular interests, and one especially, in regard to which the South felt great solicitude, which it was supposed would be more safe under the continuance of the veto power than without it. Now, in the first place, Mr. C. saw no difference in respect to safety between that particular interest and other interests of the country. If it was true that any one interest would be more secure under the veto power than without it, then all interests would be more secure; but if no security was produced by the veto, then that particular interest would not be more secure by the veto. Just as well might gentlemen from the North rise up and say that the navigating interest (in regard to which they were perhaps more interested) would be more secure under the veto power, or the friends of any interest, Northern, Southern, or Western, might fancy that it would be more secure. But the question came at last to this: Is the veto a necessary power or is it not? If it is necessary it is necessary to all; if not, it is necessary to none.

What was the security which the South would possess in this veto power? Sooner or later the President would be in a majority himself. But, if a majority of Congress should put itself in opposition to the interest of the South, neither Presidents nor vetoes would avail to protect it. Its own resolution, its own valor, its own indomitable determination to maintain its rights against all men, these and these alone could in that case uphold Southern interests.

Meanwhile, the people of the South had all requisite guaranties. First, they had the sacred provisions of the Constitution; and then they had the character of our Government as a confederacy—the existence of these interests long before

the adoption of the Constitution, and the rights and duties of the Government in regard to them recognized and laid down by that sacred instrument. That was the security of the South. As one who himself lived where that peculiar interest existed, he possessed no security from the existence of the veto power—none—none whatever. He felt himself secure in that mutual harmony which it was alike the interest of all to cultivate, in the constitutional securities, and in the certainty of the disruption of the Union, as the inevitable result, in the capacity and determination of the South to defend herself at all hazards, and against all foreign attack, whether from abroad or at home; there, was the security, and in this miserable despotism veto power of the President of the United States.

Mr. C. went on to say, that the amendment which he had had the honor of proposing to the Senate was encountered by arguments which were directly opposed to each other. He was told by one that this power was a sacred thing, not lightly to be touched, but to be held in honor and veneration as the choicest legacy left us by our ancestors. He was told, on the other hand, by an honorable friend in his eye, that the amendment was vain, because it was a thing impossible ever to get the Constitution amended. He admitted that it was a thing extremely difficult, requiring as it did the concurrence of eighteen States. But now, in reply to the first argument, those who regarded the Constitution as so worthy of preservation, should be satisfied that no light and trivial amendment to it ever could be carried into effect; but if they were convinced that any amendment would be for the good of the country, it was their duty to put it forth and submit it to public will. As to the second argument, he admitted, as he had said, its full force. It was indeed extremely doubtful whether any gentleman here present would ever live to see the Constitution amended; but still it was the duty of every friend of his country to use proper efforts to have it improved. One attempt only had succeeded since those alterations were adopted which took place immediately after the adoption of the Constitution itself. But this subject had been a good deal considered in the country, and if Mr. C. had been successful in any degree in demonstrating its expediency, neither class of objectors ought to persevere in opposing it.

As to another amendment, which had reference to the appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. C. admitted that if his friend from Virginia (Mr. Archer) could succeed in establishing what Mr. C. had attempted years ago to demonstrate—that Congress did possess the constitutional power to define the tenure of office, and to defend it against the power of dismission—there would, to be sure, be less necessity for making a special provision in regard to these two officers. But still, for greater security, Mr. C. should prefer to have the appointment of the Treasurer and the Secretary explicitly placed in the hands of Congress.

Mr. C. observed that if there was any sentiment in relation to public affairs on which the People of this country had made up their mind, it was in regard to the necessity of limiting Executive power. Its present overgrown character had long been viewed by them with apprehension. The power was not personal—it was mainly official. You might take a mechanic from the avenue and make him President, and he would be instantly surrounded with power and influence, the power and the influence of his office. It was very true that the personal popularity of an incumbent might add much to his power, but the power itself was official, not personal, and its danger arose from its tendency and ability to accumulate. This was demonstrated by all past history, and was witnessed by all we saw around us. All these considerations called upon Senators in the language of patriotism deeply to reflect on the consequences which might ensue should not a power so great in itself and so prone to increase be subjected to some salutary limitation.

Let not gentlemen deceive themselves by names. The unpretending name President of the United States was no security against the extent or the abuse of power. The power assigned to a public individual did not depend on the title he might bear; the danger arose not from his name, but from the quantum of power at his command. Whether he were called Emperor, Dictator, King, Liberator, Protector, Sultan, or President of the United States, was of no consequence at all. Look at his power, that was what we had to guard against. The most tremendous power known to antiquity was the shortest in its duration. It was not then in duration, any more than in title, that the danger lay, but in the magnitude of the power. This called for every safeguard. The Dictatorship of Rome continued but for a brief period, yet, while it lasted, the whole State was in his hands. He did whatever he pleased, whether with life, liberty, or property. We had, then, no security against the power of the President of the United States in the shortness of the term for which he was chosen.

We often found very pathetic reflections in the writings of scholars on the sad condition of kings—on the isolation of their thrones—on the effect of their station in removing them from the body of society, where no voice could reach them but the voice of flatterers, and where they were perpetually surrounded by the influence of adulation; and the chief ground of sympathy seemed to be the impossibility that truth should reach their ears. It might be said that this was true of kings, but did not apply on this side of the water; but let Mr. C. tell those who thought so,

that the actual condition of a President of the United States did not very widely differ from that of the monarchs of the old world. Here, too, the Chief Magistrate occupied an isolated station, where the voice of his country and the cries of its distress could not reach his ear. He, too, was surrounded by a cordon of favorites, flatterers, and fawns. Isolated in this District, with no embarrassments himself, the echoes of the public distress, if they reached his ear at all, reached it with a faint and feeble sound, being obstructed by those who surrounded his person, and approached him only to flatter. Facts were boldly denied, and all complaints attributed to a factious spirit. Now, he would ask, was a man thus separated, and thus surrounded, more likely to know the real sufferings, wants, and wishes of his countrymen, than the two hundred and forty-two men in the other House, or the fifty-two men in this House, who came up here directly from their bosom? who shared in all their sufferings? who felt their wants, participated in their wishes, and sympathized with all their sorrows? That was the true question of the veto power. Now he thought if these things were duly considered, (and he spoke not of this or of that incumbent of the office, but of the circumstances of every one who filled it,) it must be admitted by every candid mind that the responsibility was great of a man who should undertake, on his own private opinion, to resist and suppress the will of the nation constitutionally expressed. It was a power not merely to annul the national will, as lawfully uttered by its own chosen Representatives, but the power to initiate legislation itself, and to substitute for the will of the nation an alien will, neither of the nation nor of its Representatives.

But he was physically unable to go further into this subject. The question was the old question whether we should have, in this country, a power tyrannical, despotic, absolute, the exercise of which must, sooner or later, produce an absolute despotism, or a free Representative government with powers clearly defined and carefully separated? That was the true question to be decided.

There were other amendments accompanying this one on which he wished to say a few words, but was to-day unable to do so. [Several officers had been made by gentlemen near him to move an adjournment, but he had persevered in declining them.]

That in relation to securing to Congress the appointment of the Secretary and Treasurer, was one of those reforms to which he considered the Whig party solemnly pledged as one of the measures proper to be pursued in the process of limiting Executive power, but he could not now dwell upon it.

The other, relating to the appointment of members of Congress to office, only went, in effect, to carry out the principle already sanctioned by that article of the Constitution which declares that no member should be appointed to an office which had been created or the emoluments of which had been increased with his concurrence. This went one step further, and declared that no member should be appointed to an office which had been created with or without his concurrence, before or after he was a member. Whenever a man accepted an office which he was reasonably expected to hold for a definite term, he should continue to hold it for that entire period, unless some very strong reason existed to the contrary, and which had not existed prior to his appointment.

There was one concluding remark on the amendment at present before the Senate with which he would close what he had now to say. Although he admitted that the principles he had laid down would, if carried fairly out, lead to the abolition of the veto altogether, as inconsistent with the fundamental axiom of free government, yet he was of opinion that this, like other reforms, should be introduced slowly and with circumspection, without suddenly rushing from one extreme to another. Before the power should be utterly abolished he deemed it prudent that an experiment should be made in a modified form; and instead of requiring a majority of two-thirds of both Houses to supersede the veto of the President, he thought it sufficient to require the concurrence of a majority of the whole number of members elected, i.e., of twenty-seven in the Senate and of one hundred and forty-two in the other House.

He asked whether this would not afford a sufficient security against the dangers of hasty legislation; and, in confirmation of its sufficiency, he would appeal to what had been the experience of all the States where such a provision had been adopted. If a bill, after having undergone a full investigation and discussion, should pass both Houses, and be transmitted to the President for his signature, and he should return it with his veto, and the reasons for that veto, and it should then be again considered and fully discussed in view of the objections urged against it by the Executive, (to say nothing of the whole influence derived from his office and all that pertained to it,) and still there should be found a clear majority, not of a quorum present, but of the total number of members chosen by the People, was not the presumption irresistible that the bill ought to become a law? Surely, surely, this was a sufficient evidence of the will of the People, and an abundant safeguard against the hazardous consequences of hasty and ill-advised legislation.

From Michigan information is received that one of the members of the Legislature of that State, a few days since, introduced a resolution to repudiate the debts of the State. It was referred to a committee,

There is much truth and justice in the following observations, which copy from the Greensborough Patriot:

"What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."—This homely saying never applied better than it does in a thousand instances to modern politicians and law-makers.

Although the act of John Q. Adams in presenting the petition to dissolve the Union was ill advised and improper,—that, nor any thing else he has said or done, will not justify the rancorous malignity and coarse abuse showered upon his old head by the blackguards of Congress. True, he is ultra in his notions of the right of petition, capacious and obstinate in his positions,—rendered so, no doubt, by his great age and the disreputable and persecuting manner of his opponents. But he is as far from favoring an idea of dissolving the Union as the best patriot in all the land; he avers it; we believe it; every body, even his worst enemy, believes it;—yet perjury and treason are to be associated with the name of this distinguished old man, for doing what no one has a right to say he did not think to be his duty.

Calhoun, and Rhet, and Upshur, and a host of "chivalry" besides, in and out of Congress, may discuss as much as they please, the subject of dissolving the Union; vaporizing threats of dismemberment may be made time after time on the floor of Congress;—still it is done by marvellously proper men!—you hear no grave insinuations on the floor of Congress of perjury, and subornation of perjury, and high treason! Let a Nullifier, full of wrath and brimstone, threaten to dissolve the Union, and we count it fine patriotism, and glorious chivalry, and pure gospel! But let old John Q. Adams present a petition from a batch of obscure individuals, praying a peaceable dissolution of that which the "chivalry" threaten to dissolve with the sword, and, forthwith, perjury, and subornation of perjury, and high treason must hang to his skirts!!

Justice says—what is sauce for the gander must be sauce for the goose.

The Louisville Journal furnishes the following sketch of rather a daring movement of a young lady. Doubtless she has become the "lion" of the place ere this time.

A Louisville Belle.—A few nights ago, one of the most accomplished belles of this city, whilst sleeping in the same apartment with Mrs. Charles W. Thurston, who is in feeble health, was suddenly roused by a slight noise. Looking around her, she saw a ruffian, evidently a robber, at a window, in the act of raising it. Leaping up, she bade him depart. He hesitated a moment; but seeing that the two ladies were alone in the room, he proceeded with a terrific frown in effecting his entrance. Thereupon the young lady instantly seized a large pistol that chanced to be in the apartment; cocked it, presented it at him, and declared her determination to blow his brains out if he did not instantly fly. He knew from her countenance that she would be as good as her word; and, snatching some small articles of dress from a chair within arm's length of the window, he fled with precipitation. We are told that the young heroine would have fired if she had known that the pistol was certainly loaded; but she feared that it was empty, and that a snap would betray her defencelessness.

Great Robbery.—The Louisville Gazette of the 17th, states that on the night of the 15th, about 7 o'clock, while his clerk was gone to supper, the Jeweler Store of Richard E. Smith was entered, and thirty-four splendid gold watches, twenty six silver, and a variety of the most costly diamond and other expensive rings, ear-rings, breast-pins, and other ornaments, were stolen, in all amounting to near ten thousand dollars. The whole time occupied in committing this extensive robbery, could not have been more than 15 or 20 minutes. The panel of a back shutter was forced, a portion of a panel broken, and the bar which fastened the window knocked out.

The police is upon their track—but it will be a long race we reckon.

Temperance in the Navy.—Three temperance meetings have been held by the sailors of the United States receiving ship Columbus, at Charlestown, at the last of which, on Saturday evening, a temperance society was organized; bow-swain Morris being chosen president. Of 500 men and boys on board the ship, more than 200 have signed the total abstinence pledge. Three hundred of the crew of the Columbus signed the pledge, with Captain Parker at their head, who was followed by their chaplain and purser.

The Ohio Penitentiary.—The whole number of convicts in this prison at the last date, was 481. Of these, 121 were committed during the year. Discharged, 129; viz: 63 by expiration of sentence, 45 by pardon from the Executive; the balance by death and other causes. Of female prisoners there are three only. The net profits of the prison to the State for the year, amount to over \$18,000—the total cash receipts being \$45,773 13, and the total cash payments \$26,868 95.

CHOCOLATE.—It may not be generally known, that the seed of the Broom Corn is an excellent substitute for the Cocoa or Chocolate not in making this pleasant and wholesome beverage. We supplied with a friend a few evenings since, who set before us as good Chocolate as we ever tasted, made as he assured us, of this very cheap material. The manner of preparation

is quite simple: The grain is first parched and ground like Coffee; after which, the process is the same as in making it of the preparation of the Cocoa-nut. The drink, we understand, is used in some parts of Pennsylvania, instead of Coffee and Tea, and we think is worthy of being adopted here, as it would lay off a no inconsiderable item from the private expenses of almost every family. The kind of Broom Corn raised for this purpose, is that which has a black or purple grain.

Lincoln Republican.

The Late William Barlett, Esq., of Newburyport, left to the Andover Institution the sum of \$50,000; to his grandchildren, 21 in number, \$20,000 each. His whole estate amounted to the enormous sum of \$594,000, most of which he had accumulated by his close attention to business. He retained his faculties in a surprising degree to the last, and died at the advanced age of 63.

Resumption.—The Legislature of New Jersey is about to adopt a measure towards bringing their Banks to a resumption. It is slow and sure, requiring monthly returns and a gradual diminution of circulation, and resumption on the 1st of January, 1843.

The "Richmond Enquirer" says that for the purpose of preparing for Resumption, the Bank of Virginia has come to a resolution to call in five per cent. upon all its outstanding debts, from the 1st of April;—and the curtailment is to be kept up, until the debts are greatly reduced or altogether extinguished.

Cost of a Disordered Currency.—Mr. Morehead, in his speech in the Senate, upon the Exchequer, said that, according to his information, it cost Kentucky alone, in annual premiums upon exchange half a million of dollars;—and estimating that the eight Western and South Western States paid about the same, it would constitute an annual tax of four millions of dollars upon their industry, because the Government would not fulfil its duty in the country of providing a uniform currency.

FROM FLORIDA.

Intelligence has been received in this city from Florida, that on the night of the 21st of January, Tiger Tail, who was left in temporary charge at Tampa Bay of the Tallahassee Indian camp, (in the absence of his brother, the Chief Neath-lock-is-mulla,) made an attempt to escape with the whole band. The guard discovered the movement in time to partially defeat it, and thus only Tiger Tail, with three warriors and four women, succeeded in effecting their escape. The wife and only child, a lad of fifteen, of Tiger Tail, who broke from the camp, were soon captured, and are now in possession of the army. His escape is not regarded as of much importance; for, his family being in captivity, and as it were, held as hostages, he will doubtless either surrender himself, or take good care to avoid committing any act of hostility while his wife and son remain in possession of the whites.

Nat. Intell.

LATER FROM CHINA.

An arrival at New York, brings intelligence seventeen days later from Canton. The following Circular embraces all that has yet reached us: "Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. has the highest degree of satisfaction in announcing to Her Majesty's subjects, and others who feel an interest in the question, that the city of Amoy, with its very extensive and formidable line of batteries and fleet of gun boats and war junks, (the whole amounting upwards of five hundred pieces of cannon,) was taken possession of on the 26th instant, after a short but animated defence on the part of the Chinese, by Her Majesty's naval and land forces under the command of their Excellencies Rear Admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B. and Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B.

This brilliant achievement has been happily accomplished with a very trifling loss; and in addition to the works, all of which have been dismantled and destroyed, and the guns spiked and broken, immense magazines full of munitions of war have been either removed or rendered useless.

Arrangements are now in progress for leaving a detachment of troops on the small island of Koulangou, (which is separated from the town of Amoy by a channel of deep water,) and some of Her Majesty's ships will likewise remain at this port, whilst the great body advances to the northward, so that British ships, or other ships that may touch here during the ensuing season, will find ample protection, and be secure from any risk of molestation.

Her Majesty's plenipotentiary deems it quite superfluous to say one word as to the manner in which this important service has been performed. The facts require no eulogium. The Chinese Government vainly imagine they had rendered Amoy impregnable, but were undeceived, in presence of the Viceroys of the Provinces of Chekeang and Fukien, (who, with a number of high officers, witnessed the attack from the heights above the town,) in the short space of four hours from the firing of the first gun; and, had the opposition been a hundred times greater than it was, the spirit and bearing of all employed showed that the result must have been the same. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1841, on board Her Majesty's ship Blenheim, in Amoy harbor.

HENRY POTTINGER, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.



## HILLSBOROUGH

Thursday, February 10.

At an election held on Saturday last, for Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of the Town of Hillsborough for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected:

Thomas Clancy, Magistrate of Police.

William H. Brown,  
Lemuel Lynch,  
Richeson Nichols,  
John Berry,  
John Jones,  
Pride Jones,  
James Mebane,

Commissioners.

**BANKRUPT LAW.**—It will be seen, on reference to our Congressional summary, that the bill to repeal the act of the last session for establishing a uniform system of Bankruptcy, has been rejected in the Senate. The Bankrupt Law, therefore, went into operation on the first day of this month.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—We are informed that Morris Mason, son of William Mason, senr., a lad of about sixteen years of age, was accidentally killed on new year's day, while engaged in hauling house-logs with two negroes belonging to his brother-in-law, P. C. Merritt, of Chatham. The three had upon their shoulders a log, the lad being placed in the middle; in the attempt to pull it upon the wagon, one end struck a tree, and was thereby knocked off from the shoulder of one of the negroes, and the additional weight falling upon the lad, he was carried to the ground with the log on him, which broke his neck and caused instant death. The last words he uttered were "hold up, boys, hold up." A coroner's inquest was held, by whom a verdict was returned in conformity to the above facts. The party had purchased a quart of whisky that morning, and to that is attributed the carelessness which caused this awful death. Should not this be a warning to dram-drinkers? Aye, and dram sellers too, for he who sold the liquor was a near relative of the unfortunate youth.

The Girard Bank and the Pennsylvania Bank, two of the largest banks in the city of Philadelphia, have failed. The Girard Bank had a capital paid in of five millions of dollars; but being intimately connected with the Bank of the United States, it in consequence sustained heavy losses, and a report becoming current that one of its officers was a defaulter for half a million, a run upon it was produced, and it was obliged to close its doors. The Pennsylvania Bank had a capital of 2,500,000 dollars. Supposed to be in a tottering condition, the other city banks refused to take its notes or checks, and it was obliged to follow the course of the Girard Bank.

The other banks of the city and county of Philadelphia, with two or three exceptions, have entered into an arrangement to sustain each other, by forming a safety-fund, to be created by depositing from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars each, according to its capital, in the hands of trustees. In case of default, these deposits are to be applied to pay the defalcation, and the defaulting bank to be thereafter excluded from the arrangement. On the 1st of August they propose to resume specie payments. These arrangements were unanimously adopted by the banks represented, and had considerable effect in allaying the popular excitement.

The Hon. Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as Judge of the United States Courts for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

**ARRANGEMENT OF THE JUDGES.**—The Judges of the Superior Courts will ride the Spring circuits of 1842 in the following order:

1 Edenton,	Judge Manly.
2 Newbern,	Battle.
3 Raleigh,	Settle.
4 Hillsborough,	Dick.
5 Wilmington,	Nash.
6 Salisbury,	Pearson.
7 Morganton,	Bailey.

**TENNESSEE.**—Both houses of the Legislature of Tennessee have agreed to adjourn on Monday the 7th inst. without having filled the two vacant seats in the Senate of the United States.

A resolution which has passed the House, repealing the Banks of the state to resume specie payments, was rejected

by the Senate on the 25th ult. This action of the Senate has given the Jonesborough Whig an opportunity of making a somewhat severe thrust at the professions of the party. "The Whig and per money branch of the Legislature," says he, "adopted resolutions requiring the Banks to resume specie payments on a given day, but the Democratic and hard-money branch of that body rejected them!"

A bill to authorize the Bank of Tennessee to issue small notes, has passed both houses.

The House has passed a bill to accept and appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to be apportioned to Tennessee by the General Government under the distribution law of the extra session.

**THE AMERICAN MEDICAL LIBRARY AND INTELLIGENCER**, for December, has been received. In this number is commenced a Treatise on Amaurosis and Amaurotic Affections; by Edward Octavius Hoeker. This work, as we have before said, is edited by Professor Duglison, and published by Adam Waldie of Philadelphia.

**WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY**, continues to appear regularly every week. Both of these are valuable works, and worthy of the extensive patronage they receive.

**CORGRESS.**—On Thursday the 27th of January, after the presentation of memorials, most of them against the repeal or postponement of the Bankrupt law, the Senate proceeded to the special order, being the bill from the House of Representatives for the repeal of the Bankrupt law. The repeal was advocated by Mr. Bayard and Mr. Benton, and opposed by Mr. Choate.

On Friday, Mr. Graham presented a bill making an appropriation to re-open Roanoke Inlet.

Mr. Graham said that, although he had given notice of this bill several weeks since, he had delayed asking leave to introduce it until he could obtain certain information which he desired from a distinguished civil engineer, who had made a survey and report under the direction of the Legislature of North Carolina on the subject of reopening Roanoke inlet. The work was one of deep concern to the people of that state, whose General Assembly, at each of its two last sessions, had adopted resolutions urging it upon the attention of Congress as, in the highest degree, important to the commerce and navigation of the Union. He held in his hand a copy of these resolutions, and of the report of the engineer (Maj. Gwynn), to which he had already alluded, and wished to lay these on the table for the information of the Senate, and of the committee to whom the bill might be referred. He would, therefore, enter into no discussion of the objects of the bill at present, except to remark that Roanoke inlet was once the direct channel of communication from Albemarle sound to the Atlantic ocean; that in process of time, it had been filled up, and the waters of the sound were compelled to seek an outlet by forcing their way southwardly to Pamlico sound, and thence through Ocracoke inlet to the sea. By the change which had taken place, vessels from the Albemarle, or any of its tributaries, bound to New York, or any northern port, were obliged to take this southern direction out to sea at Ocracoke, and to perform a voyage of more than 120 miles to return to the latitude of Roanoke inlet or Nags-head, encountering in its progress the expense of lighterage over shallows, the risks of a narrow, difficult, and often changing channel, before reaching the ocean, and then the perils of doubling Cape Hatteras, which mariners more dread than almost any part of the American coast. This bill contemplates reopening the ancient entrance to Albemarle sound, near 60 miles north of Cape Hatteras, by forcing a passage through a sand beach, about one-half or three-fourths of a mile in extent, and thus avoiding all the difficulties and dangers of the present course of navigation. It will be seen, in the report of the engineer, that the commerce, now laboring under these impediments, amounted annually to at least \$3,000,000; that it furnishes employment to more than 100,000 tons of shipping; is one of the best nurseries of American seamen in all our coasting trade; yet that the burdens under which it is carried on, and the frightful loss of human life which attend it for want of the old inlet, are almost incredible. Whether, therefore, the work proposed be regarded as opening a new harbor of refuge for our commerce from an enemy in time of war, or from the frequent and violent storms of that coast, as relieving our seamen and vessels from the dangers of shipwreck, or as freeing the commerce of one of the most productive sections of the country—a section more extensive in territory and more populous than several of the States of the Union—from burdens of the most oppressive character, it equally demanded the favorable and immediate attention of the Government.

The bill was read a first and second time, and referred to the committee on commerce.

The bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law, was again taken up, and Mr. Benton concluded his remarks in favor of the repeal; closing with an appeal to those of his personal friends inclined to vote against: repeat to change their minds.

Mr. Williams, being among those referred to, said that the Senator from Missouri had referred to himself at the close of his remarks, and it was obvious that he had misunderstood those instructions. Mr. W. then read them to the Senate, and said he should vote for the measure now, as he had done before, by voting against a repeal of the law. There were some things in the bill which he did not approve, but he saw no manifestation that his Legislature had changed their intention, though amendments to the bill were doubtless wished for.

The question was then called for, and being put, the yeas and nays being ordered, was decided as follows:

**Yeas.**—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Morehead, Pierce, Prentiss, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, Wright, Young—22.

**Nays.**—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merriek, Miller, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Woodbridge—22.

So the Bankrupt law was not repealed. The Senate then adjourned to Monday. On Monday, the decease of the Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, a Senator from Rhode Island, being announced, the Senate adjourned without transacting any business.

The House of Representatives, was occupied during the whole of its sessions on Thursday and Friday in proceedings and discussions growing out of the petition presented by Mr. Adams from Haverhill, Massachusetts, and Mr. Marshall's resolution of censure.

On Saturday, the question of "privilege" was postponed, and the treasury note bill was taken up. After some time spent in the consideration of it, the question was taken on the amendment of the Senate; and the vote being yeas 100, nays 100, the Speaker voted in the affirmative. So the amendment of the Senate was concurred in, and the bill consequently needs only the signature of the President.

On Monday, the House having been officially informed by the Senate of the death of the Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, adjourned without transacting any business; and on Tuesday the members attended the funeral.

John C. Colt, charged with the murder of Mr. Adams, a printer, in the city of New York, as related in our paper some months ago, has just had his trial, and was convicted of murder in the first degree. Owing to the revolting circumstances attending this murder, great excitement existed during the trial.

**SUPREME COURT.**  
The following decisions have been made by this tribunal, since our last:

Per **KIRPIN, C. J.**—In *Moss v. Moss*, from Cherokee, affirming the Judgment below.

Also, in *Doe ex dem Waugh v. Andrews*, from Ashe, affirming the Judgment below.

Also, in *Cox v. Smitherman*, in Equity, from Moore, directing the reversal of the order appealed from.

Also, in *Griffith v. Byrd*, from Yancy, affirming the decree appealed from.

Also, in *Gunn v. McAden*, in Equity, from Caswell, directing the bill to be dismissed.

Per **DANIEL, J.**—In *State v. Norton* and others, from Buncombe, directing a new trial.

Also, in *State v. Smith*, from Rowan, affirming the judgment below.

Per **GASTON, J.**—In *State v. Allen* and others, from Buncombe, dismissing the prohibition.

Also, in *State v. Stalcup*, from Macon, directing the judgment to be reversed.

Also, in *Clary v. Clary*, from Rowan, directing a new trial. *Register.*

The Western Carolinian, in noticing the recent formation of the Literary Association in this place, makes the following observations; which we hope will operate as a stimulus, and animate us to such a degree of perseverance as will lead to beneficial and happy results:

We have noticed the formation of similar societies in various parts of the country North and South, but we believe this is the first one of the kind established in this State. We hope it may not be the last. When properly organized and well conducted, these associations are productive of much good in a community. The practice is, at stated periods, semi-monthly or monthly, for one of the members (or any man whom they may appoint) to deliver a lecture on some subject of practical usefulness, or scientific interest. Great benefit is derived from this practice. First, a taste for literature is fostered, and a spirit of mental improvement excited not only in the members of the association, but amongst all who attend the lectures. Secondly, such associations

have a direct tendency to cultivate the virtues, and nourish feelings of social intercourse. In country towns these virtues are seldom found to exist in a very flourishing state. It is not unfrequently happens that differences of opinion in religion and in politics go far to interrupt, if not destroy social intercourse in places like Hillsborough and Salisbury;—but associations of this kind having reference neither to religious nor political disputes, bring the members of society together on common ground without danger of a conflict of opinions, or at least such conflict as can be productive of unkind feelings.

North these associations are common in all towns, and there are many in the Southern States. It is not uncommon for the mechanics to form such societies, and frequently to invite able and distinguished men of their own, or other places to lecture. We recollect noticing that Mr. Woodbury only a few weeks ago addressed a "Mechanic's Association" in Washington, or somewhere else.

Much more might be said in favor of these Societies, and nothing perhaps against them; but we have no idea of exploring the subject at present, having already lengthened beyond our intention to throw out only by way of attracting the attention of our citizens to the subject, with the hope that some of them will make a move in the matter, and follow the laudable example which Hillsborough has just set us.

For the *R. order.*

**MR. EDITOR:** The Loco Foco leaders, both in the Democratic meetings in this county, and in that "flash in the pan," the Multicaulis Hyena Convention at Raleigh, seem disposed to make political capital out of the "one hour rule" adopted at the Extra Session; a rule wisely adopted for preventing endless discussions on questions which the people had already decided by immense majorities. I shall leave to you, Mr. Editor, as being much better acquainted with the Congressional history of our country, the task of showing these *profound* politicians that the right of controlling the action of the House of Representatives has, from time immemorial, been held by the Republican party to be the privilege of the majority, and that this right has been frequently exercised by Republican majorities in former times, by as speedy a process as at the Extra Session; particularly during Mr. Madison's administration. My present object is to call the attention of your readers to the absurdity and inconsistency of these *pretended economists*, in their attempts to humbug the people about the one hour rule.

The committee at Mason Hall commence the tirade on this subject in their report, by saying, "Without intending to advocate long speeches," &c. This sentence, Mr. Editor, was not, I suppose, in the original draft, as prepared in Hillsborough by the attorneys of the party, but was inserted after it reached Mason Hall, to suit the views of Gen. Joseph Allison; the same individual who had the boldness to declare, summer before last, on the stump, that he had laid violent hands on a petition (which ought according to law to have been deposited in the archives of the state), and carefully laid it away in his trunk; which petition he brought home purposely to injure an eminent gentleman whom he could not contend with by fair means; but when challenged to produce it by the gentleman interested, could never find it! But this is not immediately to the purpose. The idea, I repeat, was probably introduced to satisfy the General; for many of us remember that the delay of public business, occasioned by the many long speeches made by the *Lawyers* in our Legislature, used to be the burden of his song around the county.

But these Loco Focos, in the same breath in which they denounce the one hour rule, profess to be great sticklers for retrenchment and reform. Now, Mr. Editor, it can be most clearly proved that the one hour rule, without infringing on the proper freedom of debate, is a most effective measure of retrenchment and reform. For every hour lost in useless debate costs the nation hundreds of dollars; and in the absence of the one hour rule, how many hours, and days, and even weeks are lost, not in the legitimate discussion of the questions before the house, but in ringing the change on all the exciting political subjects which have appeared in the newspapers months before. And is not one hour long enough for a man of sense and information (and surely the less men of any other character say the better), to discuss any one subject, especially when preceded or followed by other speakers on the same side? The British House of Commons consists of 658 members, who legislate for 150 millions of people. The will of the people of Great Britain, as reflected by their popular branch, is felt and obeyed much more directly and immediately than the will of our people as expressed by the majority in our House of Representatives; for if the Ministers, who are supposed to express the wishes of the Sovereign, bring forward an important project, an Exchequer Bank bill for instance, and it is killed by a decided majority of the Commons, they forthwith resign, and the Sovereign must, *volens volens*, appoint others who will carry out the wishes of the majority. The discussions in the House of Commons are characterized by eminent practical ability; yet on paramount questions, vitally affecting the interests of that great empire, on which the sun never sets, they seldom last longer than three or four days. When a bill is proposed in the House of Commons, it is fully discussed by the ablest men on both sides, and after they have brought

forward and exhausted all the reasons pro and con, the vote is taken. But in our House of Representatives how different are the proceedings. Here members after members get up, and repeat hour after hour and day after day, to empty seats, the same story, not to effect the vote to be taken one hour, but to be printed and sent at an enormous public expense to their constituents; that all who will read it may see how they can shine in borrowed plumes.

The postponement from session to session of bills of great and pressing importance to the nation, for want of time to mature them, is a grievance which has been felt and complained of by all parties; not to mention the thousands of honest citizens having just claims against the government, the payment of which is delayed from year to year for want of time to act on them, until the prison or the mad house witnesses the last agonies of many of these victims of hope deferred. Do these Loco Foco leaders, Mr. Editor, suppose that the people do not know the cause of this? If they do, they are as much out of it, as when they nominated an old Federalist as their candidate for Governor; for you will hardly hear three men talking of the proceedings of Congress, without hearing the complaint of the great waste of time occasioned by the many long-winded speeches of the members. Can it be doubted, then, that if, instead of speaking as they now do from five to fourteen hours on one subject, members were limited to one hour, much more of the business for which they are elected and well paid for doing, would be despatched?

Is it not disgraceful that the public will should be more quickly and better obeyed in the aristocratic monarchical Government of England, than in our Republican Government, which was founded and established solely by the action of the people, and which professes to reflect their will and to be administered for their good alone? Is it not also a shame that those who arrogate to themselves exclusively the name of Democrats, and profess to be devoted above all others to the good of the people, should oppose a reform which, if carried out strictly in the proceedings of Congress, would enable that body to transact the business of the nation to a much greater advantage, both as to time and expense? But this item of expense is worthy of a separate article, and if you should think this deserves the notice of your readers, you may hear again from me, yours,

AN ENEMY TO HUMBAG.

The last general minutes of the several Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, report the total number of members in the United States to be eight hundred and eighty eight thousand seven hundred and eighty eight. Total number of ministers, 11,127.

The Legislature of Alabama, at the late session, passed a resolution refusing to receive their portion of the proceeds of the public land. That state has received, from time to time, donations of the public domain, amounting to nearly two millions of dollars; and gulped down, without scruple or wry face, more than half a million of the surplus revenue! She has swallowed a camel, and is now straining at a gnat!

*Raleigh Star.*

**TEMPERANCE REFORM.**—Mr. Carey, the reformed drunkard, seems to be doing wonders in the eastern part of the state. At Newbern, the Society formed by him, numbers 271 members. In Beaufort, Carteret county, he met with even greater success, in proportion to the population, than in Newbern. A Society was formed, consisting of about 80 members. At the last accounts, he was in Washington, Register.

**IMPORTANT.**—A treaty has been signed in London by the representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain and Prussia, having for its object, still farther to check the carrying on of the slave trade. The precise terms of the convention will not be made public until after it shall have been ratified and submitted to parliament; but the main provision of it is the concession of a mutual right of search in respect to the ships of all the contracting parties.

**GEORGIA ELECTION.**—The "Democratic" candidates for Congress, Messrs. Colquitt, Cooper and Black, have been elected by between 1500 and 2000 majority.

**Treaty between Texas and Great Britain.**— stipulations have been entered into between these two Governments, to the effect that Texas shall guarantee to be paid to British subjects, one million of pounds sterling of the debt due them by Mexico, in consideration that Great Britain shall succeed in amicably adjusting, within six months, the difficulties between Mexico and Texas.

**Another Bank Stopped.**—The Chesapeake Bank, Baltimore, which had a run upon it on Wednesday last, has stopped payment, being able only to redeem its five or six other bank paper. The consequence was an excitement among its note holders.

We copy the following sensible paragraph from an article on Mobs, written by the editor of the Mercantile Journal:

"In this country, there can be no justification for mobs. We live under a government of equal laws, which laws are made by the people themselves—and of course, the law should be sustained by the people. Whenever the laws become onerous and unpopular, it is in the power of the people, by their own representatives, to modify or repeal them. In a re-

public form of government, above all others, mobs, riots, or symptoms of anarchy of any kind should never exist. Any man who seeks, directly or indirectly, to foment a mob-spirit by appeals to the passions, is a dangerous member of society, and can be no friend to our democratic institutions."

**Imprisonment for Debt.**—Yesterday afternoon the House passed a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt in all civil cases, by a vote of 70 to 20.

*Indiana Journal.*

France complains loudly at the duty imposed upon silks and wines, by the late Congress. And this they do too, when that nation imposes upon the products of the United States, duties so enormous as to almost prohibit their introduction into France. For instance, American Tobacco pays a duty of 800 per cent. Our Cotton is taxed higher than Egyptian Cotton, and not a single article of ours is admitted duty free, while the same paper states, that out of 125,000,000 of French importations, 114,000,000 were entered duty free. Our ancient ally, we think, has really but little reason to complain.

We learn from Texas, by way of Galveston and New Orleans, that the Hon. James Reilly has been appointed Minister from that Republic to the United States.

**Statuary Marble.**—The friends of the fine arts will be gratified to learn that an extensive quarry of pure statuary marble has been discovered in the town of Brandon, Vt. This is the only quarry yet discovered in this country, which receives a polish equal to the Italian, and this is thought to be even superior to it.

## MARRIED

In this county, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Henry Prout, Mr. JAMES HASTINGS to Miss MARY REEVES, daughter of Mr. Frederick Reeves.

In this place, on the 3d inst., by William Nelson, esq. Mr. JOSEPH BAKER to Miss ELIZA COUCH.

In this county, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. GEORGE ALBRIGHT to Miss BARBARA HOLT, daughter of Col. Jeremiah Holt.

Also, Mr. EDWIN M. HOLT, to Miss JANE FOUST, daughter of William Foust, esq.

## THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, February 9.

Cotton,	7 1/2 a	8 1/2
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 20 a	2 86
Leaf,	3 50 a	5 25

Fayetteville, February 9.

Flour,	5 50 a	6 50
Salt—(sack),	2 25 a	0 60
(bushel),	60 a	00
Cotton,	7 a	8
Beeswax,	27 a	28

## Weekly Almanac.

FEBRUARY.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	MOON'S RISES.	MOON'S SETS.
10 Thursday,	6 42 1/2	18 1/2	D. M.	2 10	more
11 Friday,	6 41 1/2	19 1/2	D. M.	3 10	more
12 Saturday,	6 40 1/2	20 1/2	D. M.	4 10	more
13 Sunday,	6 39 1/2	21 1/2	D. M.	5 10	more
14 Monday,	6 38 1/2	22 1/2	D. M.	6 10	more
15 Tuesday,	6 37 1/2	23 1/2	D. M.	7 10	more
16 Wednesday,	6 36 1/2	24 1/2	D. M.	8 10	more

## Notice

A motion will be made before the Justices of the Peace at the February term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for building a new Court House; it is hoped, therefore, that there will be a full bench of Justices present.

February 2. 09—

## Cash for Flax-seed.

THE subscriber will give one dollar and twenty five cents per bushel for good clean Flax seed, if delivered at his mills by the first of March.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Knee Mills, Feb. 2. 09—3w

## Attention! Citizens of Grange.

THOSE who wish to save something, and also to procure good articles in the Grocery line, will please call at the Grocery of Mickle & Norwood, where can be found the following articles, and many others:

Molasses,	Camphor,
Sugar,	Mare,
Coffee,	White Lead in kegs,
Best Lard and Crushed Sugar,	Fatty,
Raisins,	Salt Petre,
Rice,	Alum,
Cheese,	Epsom Salts,
Herring,	Glauber Salts,
Salt,	Dry White Lead,
Turpentine Soap,	Red Lead,
Fayetteville Candles,	Copperas,
Spanish Indigo,	Chip Log Wood,
White Lead, in kegs,	Lamp Black,
Madder,	Saltpetre,
Spice,	Spanish Brown,
Black Pepper,	Miller's Snuff,
Ginger,	Spirits Turpentine,
Cloves,	Good Vinegar,
Cinnamon,	Assortment of Nails,
A large quantity of Spun Cotton, and Pickled Cotton by the pound.	

The above articles, and others not enumerated, have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash.

Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be received as cash.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

January 25. 08—

## 500 Bushels Seed Oats.

THE subscriber offers for sale Five Hundred Bushels SEED OATS of a superior kind. Price 40 cents, to be delivered at his granary.

MICHAEL ROLT.

January 11. 08—



From the Boston Courier.  
ADAM vs ADAMS.—Mr. Adam's lectures on the Chinese War were listened to by very respectable audiences, though not so numerous as we could have wished. His object was to controvert the facts and opinions of the Hon. J. Q. Adams, expressed in his recent discourse on the same subject, before the Historical Society.

In their course with regard to the opium, the lecturer thought the Chinese perfectly justifiable. As a truly paternal government, they were bound to prohibit its importation—the English residents became possessed of it only by a gross violation of Chinese law on Chinese ground—the Government had a right to demand its surrender—to imprison them until it should be given up—and when given up to destroy it—and it was a remarkable instance of moderation that the merchants and the superintendent, who had made common cause with them, were only imprisoned in one of the British factories where they had every convenience, and were released as soon as the opium was surrendered. The demand of indemnification on the part of the British Government was without color of right.

As to the result, though this must necessarily be a matter of doubtful speculation, Mr. Adam thought it probable that the contest might proceed until England, already swollen beyond all proportion, should add the vast breadth of China to her own enormous bulk. What the consequences might be to England, might be a ground of fear but not of a stipulation—to China and to the world at large, the lecturer believed they would be beneficial—not because England desired it—but because God makes the wrath of man to praise him, and "out of evil still educes good."

#### GLENTWORTH'S STATEMENT OF FACTS, &c.

In pursuance of a duty, such as every editor of a public Journal is called upon to perform in order to keep up with what is going on, we undertook the very unprofitable task of reading Glentworth's long pamphlet of 72 pages, that the Evening Post ushered into the world with so much pomposity. About 12 pages of this pamphlet are filled with the affidavits taken in Glentworth's case before the Recorder, and the other 60 with Glentworth's own letters and statements not sustained by the least ulterior testimony.

Glentworth's main story is, that he had valuable "papers" involving the so-called "pipe layers," in aiding and abetting him in frauds upon the elective franchise in 1838 and 1840, which "papers" he kept back in consideration of certain sums of money paid and to be paid to him therefor. He attempts to connect these "pipe layers" with these frauds, and to show that they paid him money to keep still thereupon—but he furnishes no sort of proof, nor papers except his own account of conversations, which he says he had with them. "Them papers," about which we have heard so much, and which we have looked for with so much anxiety, nowhere appear,—not a document,—not a line, collateral letter, not a paragraph which has any other proof, but his own abandoned and worthless ipse dixit. It is remarkable that a member of the Young Men's committee within the hearing of the secrets of a party in the exciting scenes of a hot election; has not some single "paper" apparently worth something. That he was entrusted with a mission to Philadelphia to bring on Philadelphians, consulars, &c. with others to watch at the polls, and to persons of the opposite party there attempting to vote, nobody doubts, or has ever sought to conceal. The Whigs at the time every where proclaimed the fact. This mission, however, he strives to pervert into an illegal one of bringing on voters, though the very persons who came on, under oath, have sworn they came as consulars, or of officers, or guardians of the purity of the elective franchise. According to his own statement, the Whigs who sent him on this mission recalled him before it was half through, because they heard of his perversion of it. See the so-called letter of a V. Scott.

The pamphlet, though, is not worth a review. It is the last episode of a worthless fellow to raise a penny by hawking a book. His own statements exhibit him as a most abandoned creature. The "pipe laying" farce turns out a most ridiculous abortion, with such a story, and such a story teller at the bottom. Much joy do we wish the Evening Post of its witness attempting to impugn and destroy the character of many of the first men in the state and city, from its Governor, and down! N. Y. Express.

Mississippi.—The Legislature convened on the 3d inst. General Jesse Speight was chosen Speaker of the Senate, and Col. R. W. Roberts of the House. In his Message Governor McNutt considers the cause of reputation sustained by the late election in that State.

In regard to the financial condition of the State, he says: "The taxes payable the present year will be amply sufficient to redeem the warrants issued since the 1st of January, 1841, and undredeemed, and to support the Government the present year."

The Governor institutes diverse charges against the Planters' Bank. It appears that the three first instalments of a surplus revenue were paid into that Bank by the State Treasurer; and his Excellency suggests that the Bank paid out more Brandon paper than it received on deposits. He recommends, if the charge be found true, a suit against the Bank.

The Mississippi Penitentiary has been an expense of between thirty and forty thousand dollars to the State during the year.

His Excellency closes his message thus: "The Banks in this State have sunk about twenty millions of dollars in relieving the financiers—they will receive their last relief in the Bankrupt act."

Science must combine with practice to make a good farmer.

#### Piano Forte & Music STORE, Petersburg, Va.

CHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitars, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Eutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

G. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For this convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand a large stock of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

July 13.

#### NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP!!

AS the subscriber intends to continue the business at the old stand of Parker & Nelson, he would take this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of

#### Fall and Winter GOODS,

which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on credit to punctual dealers. His stock consists, in part, of the following:

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS, Do. do. Blue do. Do. do. Invisible Green, do. Do. do. Brown, and Drab, do. Do. Steel mixed do.

Beaver and Pilot Cloth, Cloaks and Overcoats, Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Janses, Kerseys, Silk, Satin, and Merino VESTINGS.

Merino Gloves, Shirts, and Drawers, Stocks, Cravats, Shirt Collars, Bosoms, White and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Whitney & Rose do.

Jackonet and French Muslin, Figured, striped, and plain Silks, Black and blue-black do.

French, English and American Prints, Black, figured, and plain Mouseline de Lanes and Challies, Black and blue-black Bombazines, French and English Merinoes, Silk and Mouseline de Lane Dress Handkerchiefs,

Pagioni, Rob Roy, and Plaid Shawls, Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Damask and Bird eye Diaper, Bleached and brown Table Covers, Irish Linen, black and brown Holland, Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings, Florence and Straw Braid, Silk and Cotton Press Bonnets,

Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c.

ALSO, Beaver, Fur, Brush and Wool HATS, Gentlemen's and Boy's Fur, Cloth, and Hair CAPS, Gentlemen's pegged and sewed Boots and Shoes,

Coarse Broghans, Ladies' Leather and Morocco Shoes and Slippers, Do. Gaiter Boots, Boys and Misses Boots and Shoes,

Glasses, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware, Hardware and Cutlery, Chocolate, Mace, Cloves, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Black and Green Teas, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c. and all other articles usually brought to this market.

WILLIAM NELSON. November 23. 01—

#### Notice.

A MOTION will be made before the Justices of the Peace at the February term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange County, to refuse Licenses in all cases for retailing Spirituous Liquors; the evils resulting from the practice being considered as greatly more than counterbalancing all the supposed benefits.

December 22. 04—

#### Notice.

A Meeting will be held at James Turner's, on the 22d of February next, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent Capt. Bacon's district, in the Convention to be held by the Whigs of the County in Hillsborough, at May Court. A full attendance of the voters of the district is requested.

January 19. 07—

#### NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP!!

Call, if you want Bargains!

Strayhorn & Nichols, ARE now receiving from the Northern Markets, an elegant assortment of

#### Fall and Winter GOODS,

in addition to their former stock. The articles have been selected by one of the firm with great care, and having been purchased on very reasonable terms, and almost entirely for cash, will be sold exceedingly low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.

MEBANE & TURNER. May 11. 73—

CLOTHS, of every variety. CASSIMERES, an excellent assortment. VESTINGS, of rich and varied patterns. SILKS, black, blue-black, and fancy colored.

Bonnets, Ribbons, Shawls, &c. Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

The public are earnestly requested to call and examine for themselves; and as our motto is "to let live, as well as to live," we do not think they will grumble at our prices, if we can suit in the goods.

November 24. 00—

#### Fall and Winter NEW GOODS,

THE subscribers invite the attention of the public and their friends to their stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. They were purchased principally in the northern markets for cash, and will therefore be offered on very reasonable terms. Their stock consists in part of the following articles:

Cloths of various kinds, Cloths for Overcoats, Cassimeres, Satinets, Merinos, Prints, Bonnets, Ribbons, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

Their Goods are of the latest style. They respectfully request a call, as they think they can give satisfaction.

ELI MURRAY & CO. November 23. 00—

#### Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES, ARE the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Coughs, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. The proprietor has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction.

Good News for Children. SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES, Are the greatest discovery ever made, for dispelling the various kinds of worms, that so frequently and distressingly annoy both children and adults. They are an infallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste, that children will take them as readily as a common peppermint Lozenge. Many diseases arise from worms, without its being suspected. Sometimes a very troublesome cough, pains in the joints or limbs, bleeding at the nose, &c., are occasioned by worms, and will be easily cured by using this celebrated medicine. The following symptoms indicate the presence of worms, viz: headache, vertigo, torpor, disturbed dreams, sleep broken by fright, and screaming, convulsions, feverishness, thirst, pallid hue, bad taste in the mouth, offensive breath, cough, difficult breathing, itching at the nose, pains in the stomach, nausea, squeamishness, voracity, leanness, tenesmus, itching at the anus towards night, and at length dejections of filth and mucus. One is a dose for a child two years old—two for one four years—three for one five years—and five for an adult, and should be repeated every morning, or every other morning until relieved.

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES, These are a very pleasant, agreeable and efficacious remedy, for all kinds of colds, influenza, nervous or sick headache, inflammatory or putrid sore throat, as well as all other complaints where the camphor is recommended.

The above medicines are for sale by A. PARKS, Agent. September 15. 90—

#### The Thorough Bred Horse SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

The subscriber takes leave this early to inform his friends and the public that he has now on hand a very large stock of the best and finest horses in the State, and that he is prepared to sell them at a price that will suit the times, and the condition of every one. Those who may desire to improve their stock by breeding from the best blood and finest horse now in this section of the State, would do well to call on him, as he is prepared to sell them at a price that will suit the times, and the condition of every one.

In regard to his pedigree it is only necessary here to state, that he is of the purest and best blood in the county, having descended in a clear and unbroken stream, on the part of his dam, from Sir Charles, and on the part of his sire, from Miss Mrs. Tinsley—two of the most celebrated and popular horses that ever trod the American turf. He is a beautiful bay, with black mane and tail; and as to form and size, is unsurpassed. All who see, admire him. For further particulars see handbill.

ARCHIBALD W. PARKER. Little River, Orange County, Va. Jan'y 24 1842. 9—3c0w

#### AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A good moral character, and a tolerable good English education will be taken at the office of Milton N. C. to learn the art of Printing Treatment good. Address the editor, post paid, at Milton N. C. January 11. 06—

#### To all my just Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I shall apply to the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of February next, for the benefit of the act of Assembly made for the relief of honest debtors, when and where you may attend and object if you see proper.

THOMAS JACOBS. January 22. 07—

#### NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets

#### a neat and well-selected Stock of SPRING GOODS,

bought entirely for cash, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.

MEBANE & TURNER. May 11. 73—

#### Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness, Trunks, (both wood and iron frames), Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips, Collars of all kinds, Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes.

A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their part shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public, and earnestly request the favor of a trial.

HOOKE & D. PHILLIPS. January 5. 03—

#### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, To February Term, 1842.

Thomas Christian and Mathew Lynn, administrators of William Lynn, deceased, and Thomas Christian and wife Martha, and Mathew Lynn, in their own right, vs. Henry Marcum and wife Mica, and others.

Petition for sale of Negroes. The foregoing petition was filed in my office, January 13, 1842; when came the plaintiff, Thomas Christian and Mathew Lynn, administrators, &c. and made affidavit in due form of law that the defendants, Henry Marcum and wife Mica, and Miley Vickers and Catherine his wife, are not inhabitants of this state; Publication is therefore made, according to law, in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard accordingly.

Test, JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. c. Price adv. \$5 50. 07—

#### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1841.

William Nelson, vs. Thomas J. Mulhollen. Original Attachment.

I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas J. Mulhollen, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said defendant, Thomas J. Mulhollen, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, or judgment will be finally entered against him by default.

Witness, John Taylor, Clerk of said Court, November Term, 1841.

JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. c. Price Adv. \$4 50. 08—

#### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1841.

Mark Patterson, adm'r. vs. Benjamin D. Price. Original Attachment. Levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin D. Price, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for five weeks successively, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in March next, and there to reply or plead in issue, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of December, 1841.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk. Price Adv. \$4 50. 07—

#### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1841.

Hardy Rogers, against Granderson Rogers, Elizabeth Rogers, John Rogers, Harrison Rogers, Solomon Rogers, and most Bradner and Nancy his wife, and William Rogers. Petition for Re-probate Will.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, John Rogers, Harrison Rogers, and Solomon Rogers, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in March next, and there to answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso as regards them.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in December, 1841.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk. Price Adv. \$5 00. 07—

#### Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are in debt for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the system and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease in which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constipation, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against such medicines, or medicines prepared and headed in the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver, and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and not tainted by food coming from a diseased stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual, designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

#### D. HEARTT, Agent.

May 20. 22—

#### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—To March Term, 1841.

Thomas Terrell and others, vs. William Brooks and others. Petition to sell Real Estate.

IN this case, it having been made to appear according to law, that William Brooks, James Brooks, the heirs at law of Elizabeth Howell, deceased, and Suky Jackson, William Terrell, Joseph Terrell, and Jacob Dismough and Nancy his wife, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard accordingly.

Test, JAMES WEBB, c. c. c. Price adv. \$4 50. 03—

#### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, To February Term, 1842.

Thomas M. Keas and William Corbett, administrators, vs. Nathaniel Stewart and others. Petition to sell Negroes.

IN this case, it having been made to appear, according to law, that the defendants, Nathaniel Stewart, and Simon Couch and Polly his wife, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. c. Price adv. \$4 50. 07—

#### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, PERSON COUNTY.

In Equity—November Term, 1841.

N. Thompson, wife, and others, vs. Kendal Vanhook and others. Petition to sell Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin Price and wife Nancy, defendants, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks for the said Benjamin Price and Nancy his wife to appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Person, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and there to answer or demur, or this bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

JOHN BRADSHAW, c. c. c. Price adv. \$4 50. 05—

#### Job Printing, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

#### Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a certain cure in every form of the Ovarian Disease, all having the same origin, and intrinsically arising from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all diseases, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been tried to no avail.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be stiffness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, constipation; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce awareness or pain, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of Brandreth's Medicine is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the condition of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health.

These morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Office in Virginia, is 105 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market. Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills: Dennis Hearitt, Hillsborough.

Sherman & Ramsay, Pittsburgh. Hargrave, Gaiter & Co. Lexington. Joseph A. Sicheloff, Midway, Davidson. James B. M. Dade, Chapel Hill.

J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph. John R. Brown, Privilege, Do. M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham. G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange. E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford. J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough. J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.

James Johnson, Wentworth, Do. Wood & Neal, Madison, Do. J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do. Owen M'Alister, Yanneyville, Caswell, Do. N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do. December, 18 48—12m

#### Mattresses.

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 8L—

#### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—To March Term, 1842.

John Newlin, Administrator with the will of Sarah Freeman, against Freeman, and others. Original Bill.

THE complainant having made oath by solemn affirmation, that William O. Newlin and Susan his wife, John Smotherly, the heirs at law of Henry Smotherly, Polly Jack and Betsey his wife, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set down for hearing ex parte.

Given under my hand, at office, in Hillsborough, September Term, 1841. Issued for publication, December 24 1841.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M. Price Adv. \$5 25. 03—

#### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—To March Term, 1842.

Wm. K. Ruff